



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Ethiopia's Meles Sends Regrets to Egypt's Mubarak
*EA2606202795 Addis Ababa ETV Television Network
in Amharic 1730 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Meles Zenawi has strongly condemned this morning's attempt to assassinate Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The text of the message of President Meles to his Egyptian counterpart expressing his disgust at the act reads as follows:

Your Excellency, Brother Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo: I wish to express deepest regret on behalf of the heads of state and government participating in the ongoing 31st OAU [Organization of African Unity] summit, and on my own behalf, over the attempt to assassinate you on arrival in Addis Ababa to take part in the summit. We all condemn this terrorist act. If there is anything this act clearly shows, it is that there is an even greater need to work together in combating terrorism, so that our peoples can live in peace, and Africa can concentrate on economic and development strategies. Your absence from the 31st OAU summit has saddened us all, but we are gratified that your excellency suffered no harm as the result of this ugly and cowardly act.

Meles Zenawi, president of the Ethiopian Transitional Government and current chairman of the OAU.

Leaders Address Delegation at OAU Summit
Tunisia's Ben Ali Urges Cooperation

*LD2606163795 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, chairman of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], has urged the African heads of state and government, who are meeting in Addis Ababa within the framework of the 31st OAU summit, to rally around the African organization and its structures, and to rely on African capabilities and resources in order to support the tide of cooperation, solidarity, and advancement in the continent.

In his speech today at the opening session of the summit, the president reviewed the result of his work as OAU chairman, hailed the prospects for joint African work, and realistically identified the conditions in Africa in the light of the initiatives taken last year and the results achieved.

The OAU chairman said that the first task undertaken by the leadership of the organization after the Tunis summit was to identify priorities, led by the achievement of security, stability, and development in the continent, which required the settlement of existing conflicts, the entrenchment of harmony, progress, and democratic

changes, and the reiteration of the Abuja accord by giving impetus to economic cooperation and African partnership.

He said that the African organization has witnessed fresh vitality; this was the outcome of an integrated plan that stemmed from a comprehensive perspective and was not confined to urgent issues. It came within a perspective that linked the present with the past to build a future that secures for coming generations the constituents of an honorable existence under the shelter of freedom, peace, progress, and prosperity.

The OAU chairman of the African organization talked about the African mechanism for the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts. This is regarded as the first experiment of its kind in the area of preventive diplomacy. He said that this tool has acquired more credibility and efficiency.

He also recommended the speedy creation of a specialized center where all the necessary technical, scientific, and human resources are available for the processing of information, data, and indicators on the areas of tension and conflicts.

In this respect President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali remarked that the results achieved so far in the process of establishing security and stability in the continent are encouraging. He mentioned in particular the progress achieved in Mozambique, Angola, and Somalia.

Regarding the tragic plight of refugees in Africa, the chairman of the African organization stressed the need to speed up the holding of an international conference on refugees in the area of the great lakes. He also talked about the need to draw up a comprehensive plan for reconstruction in order to prevent future risks of migration to this area.

He then called on all peace-loving forces in the continent to abide by the Tunis Declaration adopted by the 30th summit on the code of behavior in relations between African states and to implement its principles, to spare the continent the risks of division and to consecrate harmony and solidarity.

His excellency highlighted the African continent's effective presence in all international gatherings and world conferences and meetings, such as the G-7 summit in Naples, the social summit in Copenhagen, and the International Labor Organization's conference, noting with satisfaction the positive results achieved by that presence, which has strengthened the organization's credibility and reaffirmed the international community's interest in African issues.

In this context, he stressed that the international community, particularly the rich countries, must come up with practical steps to bring about a decade of advancement and peace based on partnership with Africa and joint development.

He also expressed his hope for further strengthening Arab-African cooperation by giving impetus to investment and exchanges, and establishing partnership relations between the two groups.

The OAU chairman praised African endeavors to reach a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and some Western states, the support given by Africa to the Palestinian people, and the efforts made to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process.

In conclusion, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali stressed his firm conviction that the continent, with the revitalized spirit and the amity that has brought Africans together, has the abilities, capabilities, and resources that enable it to look with hope and optimism toward the advent of the next century, and to rely on its sons to occupy the position it deserves in the world.

Kenya's Moi Speaks on Conflict Resolution

*EA2606192295 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today vehemently opposed the idea of forming an OAU [Organization of African Unity] conflict-resolution force. Addressing the OAU session in Addis Ababa, President Moi said the formation of such a force would be in contravention of Article 3, subsection 4 of the OAU charter. The article stipulates that the OAU shall adhere to the principle of the peaceful resolution of conflicts by dialogue, negotiation, and arbitration. In this connection, President Moi made it clear that Kenya was not prepared to support, either

morally or financially, the formation of such a military force. He added that such a force would kill the ordinary people and jeopardize their human rights.

President Moi reiterated that African problems should have homegrown solutions. He added that the answer to African problems was not in New York or within the western capitals. As an example, President Moi pointed out that Mozambique's problem was solved locally through dialogue, and added he had played a role in the peace process.

At the same time, President Moi thanked President Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola and Jonas Savimbi for dealing with their country's problems through peaceful negotiations.

He also commended President 'Umar al-Bashir of the Sudan and Dr. John Garang, the leader of the SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] for extending a cease-fire in their country and paving way for peace.

As regards Somalia, President Moi noted that General Mohamed Aidid had made a step in the right direction and called on Ali Mahdi to support this move.

The Kenyan head of state took issue with the OAU for not instituting an inquiry into the shooting down of the plane, where the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed. He said the African problem should be dealt with from the roots, and not simplified. He said questions as to why Rwanda was invaded and why the killing of the two presidents was not investigated were in the minds of most people. [passage omitted]

On the situation in Kenya, President Moi said the country was attacked unfairly regarding human rights, whereas no Kenyan had run away as a refugee.

He assured the incoming chairman of the OAU, President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, of his support during his chairmanship. [passage omitted]

Burundi

Ngendahayo Gives Reasons for Resignation

BR2706095695 Brussels BRTN-TV1 Television
Network in Dutch 1730 GMT 26 Jun 95

[Interview with outgoing Foreign Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo by correspondent Nina Verhaegen in South Africa; date not given — recorded, Ngendahayo speaks in French fading into Dutch translation]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The Burundian foreign minister says he resigned last weekend to stir up the international community. Ngendahayo is now staying in South Africa, where he granted an exclusive interview to our correspondent Nina Verhaegen.

[Verhaegen] Jean-Marie Ngendahayo is staying with friends in Johannesburg. In a remarkably relaxed way he explains that he quit the government, but not the political scene. Maybe I can do a more useful job outside the government, he said.

[Ngendahayo] For me it is very important to be outside the government so as to be able to speak more freely. Within the government one has to act with much more reserve because you belong to a team.

[Verhaegen] It is clear that Ngendahayo wants to concentrate on diplomatic work behind the scenes to head off the extremists, who are also doing this.

[Ngendahayo] I think it is important that extremists like former Minister Leonard Nyangoma are given no forum abroad. Naturally we cannot accept that international channels are being used by people like former President Bagasa and several other extremists, whom I do not want to call by name right now.

[Verhaegen] Have you left the government to pressure the international community into intervening?

[Ngendahayo] Pressure? That endows me with more power than I actually have. No, I did it to increase everybody's awareness.

[Verhaegen] Ngendahayo stresses that he made his decision completely on his own, without consulting anybody. So far he has not spoken with the Burundian president, either.

[Ngendahayo] I think my decision may have hurt or disappointed the president, so I prefer to give him enough time to come to terms with events. In this way, we can get in touch again within a few days in psychologically more stable and serene circumstances.

[Verhaegen] You have now taken refuge in South Africa. How long do you intend to stay here?

[Ngendahayo] I have not taken refuge in South Africa. First and foremost, I joined my family here in South Africa. With regard to the rest, we will see later, I prefer not to talk about it now.

President: Resignation Not Yet Received

EA2606172595 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, the minister of external relations and cooperation, announced his resignation yesterday from South Africa, where he has joined his family. [passage omitted]

The head of state, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, has not been informed officially of the resignation. Many foreign journalists met the head of state hear his reaction. Here is the Burundian head of state:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] I have no reaction, as I have not been made officially aware of the minister's resignation. You know how it is normally done: When a minister resigns he (?hands) his resignation to his hierarchical superior. [Words indistinct] what can affirm this both in content and form.

[Announcer] Did your minister, Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, leave a letter for your attention (?with the) Burundian delegation to the Organization of African Unity's [OAU] ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa, to explain his action?

[Ntibantunganya] I need to obtain all the letters I am hearing about, by way of the media, instead through my country's political and administrative circles. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] For his part, Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo tends to regard the matter as a desertion, rather than a simple resignation. He asserts that he was not officially informed, right up to the present moment. Here is the Burundian prime minister:

[Begin recording] [Nduwayo] No, we have not been (?informed). We learned about it from radio reports. We have also received calls from here and there, but we have not been informed either in writing or orally. Mr. Ngendahayo left without warning us. We were not at all aware. Up to a certain time we did not want to believe it, as there had been no indication that he was about to leave. We are therefore astonished. We now believe that the matter can be verified, as the head of state has arrived in Addis Ababa and did not find the minister of external relations there. You realize that his absence is very significant — the fact that he was not found there means that Minister Ngendahayo has deserted his post.

[Announcer] Mr. Prime Minister, [words indistinct] of a government member. What do you really think about the resignation?

[Nduwayo] Today, I cannot make a value judgement, but I believe that, in view of the place and time chosen by the minister of external relations, I believe he wanted to derive a certain amount of publicity from his action. That is because he resigned during the OAU summit. It is not a simple coincidence. Moreover, I was surprised to hear that Ngendahayo said he resigned because he realized that the government of which he was a member was not protecting its citizens, and that even the international community, meaning the OAU and the United Nations, were not doing what they should be doing.

What I will say here and reaffirm, is that the government is determined to pursue efforts to restore peace in this country. Personally, I would have preferred that the minister of external relations had remained in the government and continued to work on the side of those who believe that peace can be restored in this country, since the lives of citizens can be better secured when there is peace. We are experiencing a war, and this is not an appropriate time to abandon the citizens to fend for themselves. I think Mr. Ngendahayo made his choice, but what is astonishing is his accusing the international community in terms of what it should have done. I think the international community has done a lot for our country. That the break-up process has not resulted in the collapse of the Burundian state is partly due to the assistance of the international community. You will recall how much the international community advised on and supported the negotiation efforts which led to the signing of the government convention, which today allows political forces to search for peace together. I reaffirm the government's wish to continue working with the international community, particularly the United Nations and the OAU, through the representatives of the secretaries-general currently in Bujumbura.

[Announcer] Inasmuch as other resignations may occur — no one knows if resignations are occurring at the levels of the content and form [as heard] — what lesson can you, as head of government, learn from the resignation of the former minister of external relations and cooperation?

[Nduwayo] First I would like to say this: The resignation of the minister of external relations and cooperation, as I told you [words indistinct] deep explanation, is that to say that it is too early to learn a lesson. Had he resigned here and chosen to work for peace here it would have been normal, but instead he chose Addis

Ababa while the summit was in progress. I imagine that at a certain time a minister can decide to quit the government. We should not regard this as anything exceptional. We shall draw a lesson, we shall see. If there are more resignations, we shall manage them as any resignation is managed. I do not think that potential candidates for ministerial posts are lacking, maybe even of the same calibre.

[Announcer] I would like to know the effects of the resignation on your government.

[Nduwayo] There will be no particular effects. The government will pursue its program with determination, and the post held by Mr. Ngendahayo will be filled by another holder. The action will be pursued. We really cannot see any serious factor which could have particular effects on the government's action. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Spokesman: CNDD in Control of the Interior

BR2606151995 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 26 Jun 95 p 5

[Report by Rik De Gendt: "Hutu Opposition in Burundi Claims It Controls Interior"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — In 11 of the 15 Burundian provinces, the Tutsi-controlled government army has lost all control over the interior and the CNDD [National Council for the Defense of Democracy] has set up parallel administrations, CNDD spokesman Jerome Ndiho told DE STANDAARD. He formally distanced himself from the attack on Tutsi civilians in Bujumbura on Saturday [24 June], "since our armed wing, the FDD [Forces for the Defense of Democracy] only takes action against military targets," he said.

Ndiho said the blame for the attack on the northern Cibitoke suburb in Bujumbura, in which 15 people may have died, lay with the radical Palipehutu (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People), fighting all Tutsis without distinction, both civilians and soldiers. In January 1995 Palipehutu was reported to have been expelled from the CNDD.

With his CNDD, former Interior Minister Leonard Nyangoma has been trying for nearly a year to bring together the Hutu opposition to the traditional Tutsi rulers in his country. He himself has taken shelter in Zaire, apparently with the support of President Mobutu.

"The CNDD has nothing against Tutsis and even has some among its members," Ndiho said. "Our FDD fighters direct their actions against the military only. Kamenge was a recent example of that. We resist as long as possible until the army brings in the heavy weapons.

Then our troops withdraw to those places where the tanks cannot reach."

In principle the CNDD chose guerilla warfare because in a conventional battle it would certainly lose against the power of the army. In this perspective, Ndiho said, direct cooperation with Rwandan Hutu militias or former government soldiers made little sense strategically.

Ndiho also revealed that recently a special detachment was created within the FDD to deal with the evacuation of children, women, and elderly people in crisis situations and take them to safer areas. It also ensures the construction of temporary mud huts. "Because any sustainable building runs the danger of being destroyed by the army sooner or later," he said.

"It is still too early to really speak of 'liberated territory' said the CNDD spokesman. "But we already control a large part of the interior. There is even a parallel administration, with locally elected leaders. The people obey them and not the centrally appointed mayors or military commissioners."

Behind the armed activities there was a political intention, Ndiho explained. "Our strategy aims for a return to democracy," he said. "All the peaceful means of resisting the dictatorship of the army were exhausted. Our armed struggle is the only realistic solution. Politically we want to return to the situation of before 10 September 1994. The governmental agreement which was signed then and favored the Tutsi minority excessively is unacceptable for us. Therefore we have once again picked up on the idea launched by Nyangoma in March 1994, namely to organize a regional and after that an international conference about Burundi's real problems."

Central African Republic

President Patasse Leaves for Kuwait Visit

AB2606214295 *Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television*
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Ange Felix Patasse left Bangui this morning for a working visit in Kuwait. Gerard Domadote is following this presidential trip for Radio Centrafrique, and briefs us on the event:

[Begin Domadote recording] The president of the Republic, who left Bangui this morning at 0405 for Kuwait, arrived at 1930 local time. He was welcomed by his highness the amir of the State of Kuwait, accompanied by his highness the heir apparent and prime minister, the speaker of the National Assembly, the first deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and several other officials. [passage omitted]

The program for this official visit by the head of state, which is extremely busy, is dictated by the many visits made to Kuwait by our parliamentarians and the director general of protocol. In the morning, the president will be received by the first deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. He will also hold discussions with the second deputy prime minister. Tomorrow at 1000, the president of the Republic and his highness and amir of the State of Kuwait will hold private discussions. [end recording]

Deputies Oppose Location for Meeting With Sudan

AB2606225495 *Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television*
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputies El Hadj Fosor Musa and Musa Djebai of Birao II, as well as Wanda Ndiale, inform the Bakaga population that they are not associated with the preparatory meeting of the Central African Republic [CAR]-Sudan joint commission meeting, which is scheduled to take place soon in Niala, in Sudan. They are against this state of affairs, and oppose the choice of a locality directly concerned with a border problem which recently assumed alarming proportions.

The deputies of Birao II and Wanda Ndiale therefore support the stand of the political parties in Birao, which also are against the holding of the CAR-Sudan joint commission meeting in Niala, and ask that it be transferred to (Andafok), where the Sudanese have effectively built houses on CAR soil. Deputies El Hadj Fosor Musa and Musa Djebai thank the population of Bakaga for their interest in the integrity and security of the nation.

Djibouti**Muslim Judge Assassinated; Government Blamed***AB2606143995 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Radio Djibouti has just announced the assassination of Ali Houmed Souleh, a Muslim common law judge of Randa, a town near Djibouti. A close relation of the victim, Said Aramis, has been reported missing. The Randa Muslim common law judge was the brother of the chairman of the Association for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms, Mohamed Houmed Souleh. The association is blaming government forces for this heinous crime.

Ethiopia**Further on Mubarak's Assassination Attempt***AB2606124095 Dakar PANA in French
1056 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (PANA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak escaped an assassination attempt this morning in Addis Ababa, where he was to attend the 31st OAU summit. Three of the six assailants were killed on the spot by Egyptian bodyguards, sources close to the Egyptian delegation disclosed to PANA. The others are still on the run. The identity of the attackers is not known.

The Egyptian president returned home hurriedly, and it has also been announced that Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the Tunisian head of state and outgoing OAU chairman, will soon be leaving.

This morning's foiled attempt occurred on the Addis Ababa airport road. The assailants, who numbered six, were in a four-wheel drive vehicle, it was learned from sources close to the Egyptian delegation. They tried to block the way of the Egyptian head of state's vehicle — a bullet-proof Mercedes Benz — which was brought in directly from Cairo.

Twelve bullet impacts were identified on the vehicle of Mr. Mubarak, who returned home hurriedly without attending the opening ceremony of the 31st OAU summit, which started today in the Ethiopian capital. [passage omitted]

The incident was not mentioned publicly at the opening of the OAU summit, which is being attended by some 20 African heads of state. However, security measures were tightened on the eve of this meeting, making movement by vehicle very limited around Africa Hall, the usual venue for OAU summits in the Ethiopian capital. [passage omitted]

Investigation Into Mubarak Attack Reported*NC2606145695 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1340 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jun (MENA)—Initial reports from the investigations the Ethiopian authorities are carrying out [into the assassination attempt on President Mubarak] indicate that there were between seven and nine members of the terrorist group that carried out this vile attempt. They carried automatic weapons and ammunition. In addition, there is evidence that they were carrying RPG's [rocket-propelled grenade] and using two-way radios to communicate with each other.

The Ethiopian authorities also found RPG's at the scene of the incident. Initial reports show that the house they were hiding in was a luxurious villa with a very high rent.

The Ethiopian authorities have found out that this villa was rented out a while ago to some Sudanese people.

The Ethiopian authorities also learned that the terrorist group rented cars for this operation. There are also reports that the car that blocked the road was full of explosives and that among the goals of the criminal terrorist scheme was for this explosive-packed car to drive straight into the motorcade.

Information also indicates that two terrorists died from the bullets of the Egyptian guards and a third was gravely injured. There is also information that an Ethiopian policeman was killed by the terrorists' bullets.

On the other hand, some sources in Addis Ababa note that the attempt on the president's motorcade led to the deaths of two of the attackers and two Ethiopian policemen. An Ethiopian citizen was injured.

Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif earlier denied the reports of some foreign news agencies of a member of the delegation accompanying President Husni Mubarak being injured.

Security Takes Dead Gunmen's Fingerprints*NC2606174195 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1655 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jun (MENA)—The Ethiopian security authorities, who have started investigations into the abortive attempt on the life of President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa this morning, have taken the fingerprints of the criminals, who were killed instantly, in preparation for revealing their identities and nationalities.

Egypt is expected to send a number of investigators to Addis Ababa to get acquainted with the outcome of the preliminary investigations conducted by the Ethiopian authorities.

Police Claim Discovery of Attackers' Car

AB2606181995 *Paris AFP in English*
1740 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, June 26 (AFP) — Police in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa said late Monday [26 June] they had found an all-terrain vehicle used by gunmen who failed to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak soon after he arrived for a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Mubarak was saved when his bodyguards and Ethiopian security men fired on the attackers as they ran toward his motorcade with guns blazing after blocking the road with two cars.

The shootout left two of the assailants and two Ethiopian security men dead and another wounded, and his black Mercedes pockmarked by around a dozen bullet impacts, officials said.

A police officer, who was not identified, said that the all-terrain vehicle, of the Toyota Land Cruiser type, had been found empty near Mercato, the capital's commercial district. The district, about 10 kilometres (six miles) from the scene of the attack on Mubarak, has a large Moslem population.

Two saloons, a Volvo and a Toyota, were left at the scene of the attack, he said.

He gave no further details on the progress of the enquiry beyond recalling that the assassination squad had numbered between seven and nine people, all of whom except the two who had been killed in a gun battle with police had escaped.

He said he did not know their nationality, keeping to the official version which identified the gunmen only as Arabs.

Police found the unfurnished house which they had rented about a week previously in a small street running parallel to the road to the airport on which the attack took place.

They put on display Monday evening two large plaid suitcases containing two RPG7 rocket launchers, two AK47 assault rifles with four magazines and two hand grenades.

On the floor of the rented house were strewn piles of mattresses and sheets and heaps of abandoned clothing — baggy white trousers, long shirts and jackets.

There were no cooking utensils or supplies of food beyond a plastic bag of sandwiches left on the veranda. Police said the owner of the house, an Ethiopian national, was abroad.

Kenya

Chinese 'Arms' Ship Allowed To Dock in Mombasa

EA2606215095 *Nairobi THE EAST AFRICAN*
in English 26 Jun-2 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Chinese ship, MV "Shun Yi", which had been suspected to be carrying arms for war-torn Burundi, was allowed into the port of Mombasa last Friday [23 June] after security officials verified it had no lethal cargo.

The ship, owned by a joint Chinese and Tanzanian company (Sinotaco), left Shanghai, China, three months ago and arrived in Dar es Salaam on 5th April. It was denied permission to offload its "arms" cargo destined for Burundi due to the prevailing ethnic tension in that country.

It is not yet clear what happened to the alleged arms cache between Dar es Salaam and Mombasa if there was any. Investigations on the ship's movement since it landed in Dar es Salaam have been launched by Kenya Ports Authority in conjunction with local security and military intelligence.

Captain Zhu Xi Liang was expected to record a statement with the officials as soon as the ship docked. The coast provincial commissioner, Mr. Francis Baya, said that the ship would be subjected to rigorous electronic scanning of all the 43,000 bags of beans aboard to ensure that no arms entered Kenya.

Mandela Predicts ANC Majority Government by 1999

*MB2706105295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 27 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 27 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday [27 June] foresaw that South Africa would be run by a majority government from 1999, adding that the concerns of foreign investors about this possibility were not deep-rooted.

"The concern of business which feels so sensitive about the role of the National Party [NP] (in the government) will disappear."

Briefing mostly foreign journalists at his official residence in Pretoria about his forthcoming visit to Japan and Korea, Mr Mandela said the NP was a small party compared with the African National Congress [ANC]. The ANC had 18 members in cabinet and the NP six.

"Quite clearly the NP is going to disappear. Its time has totally passed."

Mr Mandela said he could not blame foreign investors who wanted the NP to remain part of the government.

"But I don't think that is a worry which is deep-rooted. I think one of the reasons was the propaganda before April 27, that the ANC is a socialist organisation."

This scepticism was subsiding as the ANC's policies were becoming clear, Mr Mandela said. Nation-building was also progressing well, as was illustrated by the united support for the Springbok rugby team during the rugby World Cup tournament.

The government of national unity was an ANC initiative to ensure a smooth transition and promote nation building.

"By 1999, I think we will have settled the process of nation-building to such an extent that it will not be necessary for us to be worried about any political party not wanting to accept a majority government, which is regarded as the fundamental principle of democracy," Mr Mandela said.

NP Says Not To Count on White, Indian Vote

*MB2606172695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1713 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town June 26 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela should not err in believing that the coloured, Indian and white community's affection for him personally would generate political support for the African National Congress, the National Party [NP] said on Monday [26 June].

The NP was reacting to Mr Mandela's recent prediction that the NP would fare worse in the local government poll than in the general elections, and that the party's white support would diminish. President Mandela's "attack" was based on his irritation with Deputy President FW de Klerk and the NP as an effective opposition to the ANC, NP spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said.

If Mr Mandela believed that the white community was no longer the NP's domain, then it was also true that blacks were no longer the ANC's domain. The NP believed political parties should be multi-culturally and not ethnically based. The affection toward the president from whites, blacks and Indians should not necessarily be regarded as political support for Mr Mandela and the ANC. "South Africa's people are intelligent enough to distinguish between Mr Mandela as head of state and as party-political leader.

"Mr Mandela will find that the ANC's affirmative action policy which discriminates against whites, coloureds and Indians because of skin colour, in favour of ANC disposed blacks for political reasons, is one of the main reasons why the ANC's development will be limited." Other reasons included the ANC's economic policy, notably Mr Mandela's support of trade unions in the present labour legislation dispute, the ANC's ineffectiveness in government, continued scandals involving ANC leaders and Mr Mandela's role in the Shell House scandal, Mr van Schalkwyk said.

Official Calls For Tighter Weapons Control

*MB2606182395 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 26 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Pretoria June 26 SAPA — Deputy Minister of Intelligence Services Joe Nhlanhla on Monday [26 June] called for stricter weapons control measures within the country's security forces to curtail the illegal use of firearms.

"We should not only close our borders to illegal gun-trafficking, internal gaps should also be closed. We need a comprehensive approach." Mr Nhlanhla said in an interview he had already raised the matter with the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Service. He had also asked the private security industry to set up control mechanisms. "The security forces should recognise the problem of weapons ending up in the wrong hands. It cannot be wished away."

Addressing a security conference in Pretoria earlier this month, Mr Nhlanhla proposed an independent regular audit of state arms and of the legal arsenals of parastatals

and private security firms. The people intent on getting hold of weapons stopped at nothing, he said on Monday. "If they cannot steal arms from a police station, for example, they will waylay a policeman just to get hold of his weapon.

"The menace of illegal weapons will not go away. The sooner a stringent control programme is introduced the better," Mr Nhlanhla said. [passage omitted]

Union Leader: Activism Will Not Deter Investors

MB2606203195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2025 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] East London June 26 SAPA — Labour activism in South Africa would not deter European investors as they were familiar with strikes at home, Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] Secretary-General Sam Shilowa said on Monday [26 June].

Addressing workers during a tour to the Eastern Cape, Mr Shilowa said the present government was afraid to be seen siding with workers because it was under the impression investors might be scared away by strikes. Investors who came to South Africa knew all about strikes, and many European investors showed a willingness to invest in South Africa in spite of strikes.

Mr Shilowa said COSATU would fight to ensure the new labour relations bill favoured workers when it was passed into law in September. Previous acts had oppressed workers while favouring employers. "This is our government and it has to side with workers because the erstwhile nationalist government sided with business," he said.

Mr Shilowa is on the first leg of a nationwide tour in which he will report to workers at factory level about the deadlock between employers and labour at the National Economic Development and Labour Council talks on the draft bill. He also held two hours of talks with Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba on Monday.

At another meeting with workers, Mr Shilowa said former trade unionists now in Parliament were prepared to legislate the labour bill if business negotiators con-

tinued to try to delay it. Mr Shilowa revealed that COSATU might move the secretary-general's office to Cape Town, so it could be closer to Parliament and could liaise better with its parliamentary allies on matters affecting workers.

South African Press Review For 26 Jun

MB2606122795

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Labor — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 June in a page 10 editorial says Labor Minister Tito Mboweni's intervention in the dispute over the Labor Relations Bill was "skilfully done" and he "appears to have placed economic imperatives above the demands of political alliances." Instead of compulsory centralised bargaining he has proposed a procedure "which places the contest over centralised bargaining where it belongs — between the parties in each sector — with provision for mediation along the way." However, BUSINESS DAY is concerned by the possibility of a "restructured" Wage Board, saying that a Wage Board run, perhaps, "by a new generation bureaucrat who thinks that the key to prosperity lies in legislating high wages, could be destructive to the economy. The Wage Board process is not governed by the Labour Relations Act, so the restructuring cannot be part of the current talks. But, having thrown it in, Mboweni will now have to explain how it is going to operate in the future."

CAPE TIMES

Crime Causing Security Crisis — "It is understandable that Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi should focus on the few encouraging inroads made against crime in selected parts of the country," declares a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 June. However, these are "mere drops out of the ocean of crime threatening to engulf South African society." The country continues to face a security crisis that threatens not only the law-abiding population, but could undermine the economic growth rate essential if more funds are to become available for policing."

Angola

Oil Company Official Announces Production Plans

MB2706080895 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Angolan Fuel Company [Sonangol] has ordered two platforms from South Africa to exploit the Mamba and Semba oil fields. Sonangol Director General Joaquim David has said some \$5 billion will be invested in oil prospecting and production operations over the next five years. Sonangol is also paying special attention to the development of the Cacungo oil field in Cabinda Province.

The Sonangol director general also announced that new oil fields are expected to become productive in Cabinda Province within the next two years.

Mozambique

Chissano Reviews Party's Past, Admits Mistake

MB2606171595 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
23 Jun 95 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] President Joaquim Chissano said on 21 June that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party rejected a referendum on whether the Mozambican people wanted independence because it was a "nostalgic colonialist ploy to change the course of history." President Chissano said this in an interview on Radio Mozambique's "Letters on the Table" program.

"We rejected the referendum," he said.

Chissano said he does not remember having discussed one day whether there should be a one-party or multi-party system in the country.

"We discussed the nature of the so-called political parties that emerged after 25 April 1974 [Portugal's revolution day]. We rejected those parties as political parties," he said, adding that the referendum that was to be held was based on the stances adopted by those parties.

Chissano said those parties were created in 1974 with a single objective — to change Mozambique's course of history.

Referring to some of the parties in general, the Mozambican head of state said they were recreated with a new stance, "which in reality means that these parties did not exist in the past. They were not genuine. This is what led to the existence of a single party in Mozambique. It was not on the basis of a choice between two systems."

Answering a question on whether Frelimo had erred by adopting a Marxist-Leninist system in its ideological orientation, the president of the Republic, who is also

the Frelimo Party chairman, said what happened was that "we had an economic development practice that began with the struggle for national liberation, and we used Marxism as one of the sources of our process."

Chissano stressed that, in accordance with the Frelimo Third Congress statutes, we had to be guided by the experience of the struggle for national liberation and the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"We thus proclaimed ourselves a Marxist-Leninist party, which to us seemed to be correct. If it was a mistake, it is a mistake of all those who adopted that doctrine," he said.

Chissano also spoke about the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in the context of the Cold War and the relationship between Frelimo and the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the GDR [German Democratic Republic], Poland, and other Eastern European Bloc countries that, according to him, helped the Frelimo Party win the struggle against colonialism. Referring briefly to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the Mozambican head of state said: "Whether or not it was a mistake, that is a question of circumstances; what is true however is that for some time the doctrine brought some advantages, and a certain code of conduct was introduced in our behavior."

The president of the Republic also said that a change of heart began to be noticed in 1980. The process of correcting "some things" continued and advanced further in 1984, climaxing with a final correction in 1986, until today.

Answering another question on whether "production operation" and public executions carried out by Frelimo over the past 20 years of governing were a mistake, Chissano said public executions were carried out purely within the context of war, especially on the battlefield and very often at the insistence of the people who suffered from acts of terror.

"Those who were to blame for those acts of terror were to be punished. The punishment was carried out, and at the time we did not have other instruments to carry out the punishment in a different manner. That is what happened on different battlefronts. It did happen. I cannot guess now what would have happened if we had acted differently," the Mozambican head of state said. Chissano stressed that at some point this became an issue for reflection, resulting in the official introduction of a death sentence. Then it was discovered that a death sentence did not resolve people's social problems — including war crimes — and was then abolished.

The president said: "Even the death sentence was applied in very few cases. It did not bring about a

solution. I, myself, am convinced that it does not serve any purpose."

With regard to "production operation," the Mozambican head of state said there were two phases, confused by society: The first phase was when the cities were threatened by a wave of crime and it was decided to send the culprits to reeducation camps — a concept that, according to him, had been welcomed by some countries since it granted the means of a decent living for people who were delinquents and/or outlaws and prostitutes. The Mozambican head of state said the second phase dealt with sending people to their home areas. That is what was called "production operation."

"People came from rural areas, filled the cities, and there was crime. Outlaws had to be sent to their home areas," he said. He added, however, that there were mistakes in the operation's implementation because people who were not outlaws also ended up being arrested. "That was the only mistake that took place in the second phase," he said.

Dhlakama To Meet Chissano on 'People's Concerns'

*MB2606205095 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
18 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama said he will meet President Joaquim Chissano after independence anniversary celebrations.

Speaking to DOMINGO weekly in Namaacha after visiting a number of districts in Maputo Province, Dhlakama said the objective of his meeting with the Mozambican head of state will be to present people's concerns and certain irregularities he noted during his visit.

The Renamo leader said people's concerns in all districts he visited in Maputo Province centered on the ineffectiveness of the forces of law and order in maintaining security.

The Renamo leader also spoke of intimidation of his party members and sympathizers by district government authorities.

Afonso Dhlakama said his party members and sympathizers are discriminated against to the point where there are now two groups of people in the country — those who belong to the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and those who belong to Renamo.

This discrimination is more visible especially during the distribution of food donated by national and international nongovernmental organizations.

Renamo members do not have a right to these donations, Afonso Dhlakama said. He added: "We will point out that donations do not come from Frelimo and this being the case, it must desist from this attitude because it does not help reconciliation and the implantation of democracy in the country."

The meetings Afonso Dhlakama held with the people in the districts he visited were mainly aimed at listening to their problems and familiarizing himself with his party's situation in the districts. Afonso Dhlakama called on his party members and sympathizers to prepare themselves for the local elections next year.

Dhlakama said that in his capacity as the leader of the opposition he will exert pressure so elections are held in all districts and administrative posts.

Dhlakama told Namaacha residents: "We do not want fraudulent elections as was the case during the October elections. I already hear that the local elections will not take place in all areas throughout the country, but I will exert pressure so they take place in all districts."

In a pre-electoral campaign, the Renamo leader warned the Namaacha and Matola residents to be cautious in their choices.

A source close to Renamo said the Renamo leader will carry out similar visits in all provinces of the country, beginning with the south. He soon will begin visits to Gaza and Inhambane Provinces that are expected to conclude on 24 June.

Cote d'Ivoire

Paper Reports Clashes Between Students, Police

AB2606201795 Abidjan LE REPUBLICAIN in French
26 Jun 95 p 3

[Sindou Meite article: "FESCI-Security Forces; the War of Stones"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Executive Bureau of the Federation of University and High School Students of Cote d'Ivoire [FESCI] gave a news conference on 24 June at Hostel A on the Yopougon Campus. Guillaume Soro and his team wanted to take stock of the ongoing crisis at the university. Unfortunately, the forum could not be finished, because it was savagely disrupted by the forces of the Republican Security Company [CRS]. The Yopougon University Campus has not been subject to such violence for a very long time — since the difficult times experienced in 1990, or again on 17 May 1991. On 24 June, a simple meeting with the media turned into a tragedy. The FESCI news conference began at Hostel A at about 1000. But already, very early in the morning, elements from the CRS had been deployed — they blocked all vehicle access routes to the campus. In addition, agents from the Directorate of Territorial Security were walking around the campus in civilian clothes. The framework for repression was already set up. That is why, about 15 minutes after the beginning of the news conference, CRS agents began beating students with their boots and truncheons and throwing tear gas canisters, thus disrupting the meeting. They invaded Hostel A and pursued the members of the FESCI board and their activists.

After recovering from the surprise attack, the students organized their own defense. Armed with stones, they engaged in face-to-face fighting with the police. After 45 minutes of fierce combat, the CRS had to retreat. They had been thrown off the campus. But the students' victory was very short. At around 1130, after the arrival of several more units, the CRS returned with a vengeance and attacked the students. They "marched" on the campus. During this second battle, students were seriously wounded, doors and some household appliances were damaged, and about 40 people (students and civilians) were reported missing. Were they arrested by the police, as rumors have it? The question remains unanswered.

At around 1600, the situation was calm at Yopougon Campus. But the smell of the tear gas that was used to disperse the students was still lingering over the campus.

At this meeting, the FESCI just wanted to give its opinion concerning the continuing crisis at the university,

and wanted to try to find a suitable solution to it. It is this project that has been repressed with blood.

After the "A Fa Kaya" affair, the Ivorian interior security minister still appears to have his fascist attitude. How long will this attitude last? It is time to remind all Ivorians of the clamp down by these same forces on Yopougon Campus in 1990, with consequences which we all remember. We must think about this.

Liberia

Ex-Minister Criticizes Ivorians Over Clashes

AB2606191195 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former Information Minister Lamine Waritay has said that Liberians should not be entirely blamed for the spill-over effect of the fighting into the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire]. Mr. Waritay, speaking to ELBC News yesterday, said while it is in place to call on both the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and the LPC [Liberian Peace Council] to stop fighting, the Ivorian Government has failed on several times in the past to help put out the fire in her neighbor's house.

He said the Ivorian Government had not [words indistinct]. The information minister in the former Interim Government of National Unity pointed out that it is a shame that, as geographically close as the Ivory Coast is to Liberia, that country has not seen it fit to send one single soldier to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] when relatively far-away countries like Mali and Senegal, and other countries like Uganda and Tanzania that are not in the region can contribute to ECOMOG.

Mr. Waritay said it is also a shame that the little skirmishes between the NPFL and the LPC on the border could prompt the Ivory Coast to send French troops in the Liberian territory as if the tens of thousands of Liberian and Sierra Leonean lives lost during the war is nothing compared to the lives of Ivorians. He is calling on the Ivorian authorities to exercise patience with Liberian refugees there because, according to him, it is not they who carried the trouble into that country.

Mr. Waritay also called on them to extend the hospitality that the administration of the late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny had mutually extended to Liberian refugees and must join other West African countries in finding a lasting solution to the Liberian conflict.

Nigeria

President To Receive Draft Constitution

AB2606184795 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 2,000 guests are expected to witness the presentation of the draft constitution to the Federal Government tomorrow in Abuja. They include former heads of state, prominent traditional rulers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Delegates to the National Constitutional Conference have now arrived in the Federal Capital Territory for the ceremony. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, will receive the draft at the International Conference Hall in Abuja. The ceremony convenes at 10 o'clock [0900 GMT] in the morning. The FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] will carry a live transmission of the ceremony. All FRCN stations are to relay the transmission.

Sierra Leone

Army Launches Air Attack on Large Rebel Base

AB2606205995 *London BBC World Service*
in English 1705 GMT 26 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Sierra Leone Army have launched an aerial attack on what is thought to be the RUF's [Revolutionary United Front] biggest base in the Southern Province. This telex report is from our Freetown correspondent, Victor Sylver:

According to military reports, the Sierra Leone Army used helicopter gunships to strafe the rebel base at Jukoya in the Potoru Region, in the south of the country. The base was strategically placed within striking distance of the towns of Pujahun and Bo in the south, as well as Kenema in the east. The base is believed to be the central rebel operations in the region. Some reports say the rebel leader, Foday Sankoh, could well have been in the camp when the attack was launched. Their men who took part in the raid are quoted as saying that the camp was hit significantly, although the attack was hindered by poor weather. Foday Sankoh's troops on the ground are reported to have fired volley after volley of rounds from any weapon that was near to hand during the attack, including short-range rocket propelled grenade launchers.

Sources close to the military today told me that the weekend's raid was intended to send a message to Foday Sankoh that he should stop fighting and come to the negotiating table. It was also meant to tell Foday Sankoh that he would not longer be safe in any of his camps.

RUF Reportedly Prepared To Cease Fire, Begin Talks

AB2606195895 *Paris AFP in French*
1835 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Freetown, 26 Jun (AFP) — The Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the armed rebellion group in Sierra Leone, "will declare a unilateral cease-fire on 30 June and be prepared to open discussions with the government," THE INDEPENDENT bi-weekly newspaper, known to be close to the government, announced in Freetown today.

According to the newspaper, which quoted "a reliable source," these discussions are allegedly aimed at promoting a negotiated solution to the civil war declared by the RUF in March 1991, which has since claimed over 10,000 lives in the country.

The discussions may take place in Accra, the Ghanaian capital, which seems to be, according to THE INDEPENDENT, "the most favorable place."

Ghana is currently assuming the presidency of the Economic Community of West African States which includes 16 countries in the region.

When questioned about this information, several government officials today limited themselves to saying "we must wait and see how things develop."

The Ghana High Commission in Freetown refused to comment.

Until now, Foday Sankoh's RUF and the military government presided over by Captain Valentine Strasser have had official contacts only once, in December 1994.

Two months later, the United Nations, the OAU, and the Commonwealth — Sierra Leone is a former British colony — made an appeal to the rebels to open negotiations.

The RUF rejected the proposal, and gave as a precondition for any dialogue the withdrawal from the country of Nigerian and Guinean forces, which are giving military assistance to the government.

Zaire

Kengo Reaffirms Desire for Rwandans To Go Home

AB2606225095 *Paris AFP in French*
1557 GMT 26 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Goma, 26 Jun (AFP) — Zairian Prime Minister Kengo Wa Dondo strongly reaffirmed today his desire to see the Rwandan refugees in Zaire go back home. He regretted "the lack of cooperation" from Kigali authorities on the issue.

The prime minister also regretted the fact that "Rwanda refuses to create the necessary conditions for the return of its refugees," and he talked of the risk of seeing the locals "expel the refugees from their villages." "I do not want our people to reach this stage," he stressed.

Kengo Wa Dondo, who was speaking during a news conference held at the end of a two-day visit to Goma (east of Zaire), where about 700,000 Rwandan refugees of Hutu origin have taken refuge, said that his country could no longer continue "to wait on the good will of the Rwandan Government." He then went to Bukavu (100 km south of Goma) where about 400,000 other refugees are located. He recalled that Zaire was still waiting for Rwanda to designate its participants for the commissions that were created after the signing of a tripartite agreement between the High Commission of Refugees, Rwanda, and Zaire in Kinshasa in October 1994, in order to define the conditions for the return of the Rwandan refugees.

The agreement, signed by the two countries and the UN High Commission for Refugees, called for the implementation of various mechanisms, in order to implement the safe repatriation of the Rwandan refugees. "Since its signing, Mr. Kengo recalled, no meeting has been held by the various commissions created during the signing of the agreement, because the Rwandan Government has constantly refused to designate its participants."

Mr. Kengo said that the Zairian ministerial council will deliberate on 28 June on a proposal made by the UN secretary general to deploy UN military observers. The observers would control possible arms trafficking by Hutu extremists, as well as confirm the existence of Hutu training camps. This project also concerns the other Great Lakes countries.

"I myself had already written to the UN secretary general asking for the setting up of a commission of inquiry, since I am aware of the existence of the training camps here, and because I am convinced that

weapons are transiting through Zaire," he said. He added, "Indeed, there are weapons in this region, and they are legion since the arrival of the refugees — we should continue to seize them."

Zaire, France, and South Africa recently accused Amnesty International and human rights groups of being involved in Hutu extremist arms trafficking. These organizations then accused the three countries of training former members of the Armed Forces of Rwanda [FRAR], as well as Hutu extremist militiamen, in order to help them reconquer Rwanda. The country is now led by the minority Tutsi ethnic group, to which members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (in power in Kigali) belong.

Recalling the recent bloody events in the Masisi region, about 100 km from Goma, and in which, according to local authorities, about 100 people were killed, among them indigens, Mr. Kengo said that he was "determined to put an end to all the disturbances in the region. All measures will be taken so as to prevent anyone from making trouble in the zone." The local people will be "resettled and their rights protected vis-a-vis the Rwandan Vanya," who are immigrants of Rwandan origin, he added.

These immigrants are trying, according to Masisi local authorities, to seize cattle and land belonging to the local people, with the help of Hutu militiamen and members of the former FRAR, who have infiltrated the region from the refugee camps.

Finally, when questioned on the situation in Zaire, the prime minister took stock of the gloomy situation in no uncertain terms, pointing out that "the problems are the same everywhere. There is laxity on the part of the state authority as far as administration, justice, and security are concerned."

"The economic framework has been destroyed, he said. Zaire's economy must be rebuilt."

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